academic staff to both work and retirement, Durotolu (2013) recommends among other things that the management of tertiary institutions in Nigeria should encourage and assist their staff to prepare and plan for their retirement.

The result of a study of workers' participation in pension scheme in Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Inoyi, Ogun State, show that concern for survival at old age accounted for workers interest in the pension scheme and that workers with higher education are more involved in pension scheme than those with lower positions. Librarians belong to these group of workers with higher education qualification. Retirement is what you make it. Librarians do not really realize how much stress and pressure they were under while they were at work. I think it is important for us to realize that their retirement is not something that was simply given to them but what they earned and as such think of it as a reward in extended, well-earned vacation and should plan for it. This plan will allow them to have a seamless transition into retirement and ensure the survival of their life's work.

PLANNING FOR RETIREMENT

Employee services for elderly employees are primarily a matter of preparing them for retirement and dealing with any problem they face in coping with their work. Preparation for retirement is an invaluable services that many establishment offer. This may be limited to advising on the classes and facilities local authorities provide for people prior to retirement, or when they have retired, or it may be extended to running a special preretirement courses held during working hours. Preretirement programmes may include seminars, booklets, other informational materials, and even retirement rehearsals or phased-retirement plans. Basic topics Included in most preretirement programmes include health, money management, legal issues, and housing. The ideal programme will be presented over a period of time with each session dealing in depth with one particular issue. Ivancevich (2019) opines that a comprehensive preretirement programme should include the following topics:

1. Developing a healthy attitude for a happy retirement. This session emphasizes the five steps society has taken to ease the financial burden on service citizens by reducing the cost of recreation housing and taxes. The potential retirees are encouraged to keep mentally, physically active, and programmes designed to help, such as adult education should be discussed.
2. Leisure time converted to happiness. Potential retirees should be acquainted with the variety of leisure time activities, and they are encouraged to choose specific goals and to take steps to develop plans that will bring them to fruition.
3. Is working in retirement for me? Potential retirees are given lectures on service projects and part-time job experiences that may provide variety in the preretirement period.
4. Money matters. The session discusses sources of fund available to retirees: social security pension, and supplementary jobs. Hence personal budgets should be developed for each potential retiree to help him or her adjust to the new income level smoothly.
5. Relocation in retirement: Here the advantages and disadvantages of living in retirement communities, staying in present quarters (where possible), or moving out of quarters, among others should be discussed.
6. Other subjects. Right under Medicare, the preparation of will, social and marital adjustment problems during retirement should be covered here.

More so, preretirement counseling is an inexperience benefit that can help the employee a great deal. Counseling and education programmes can make the transition from being employee to retirement

smoother. In most cases, the retired persons must learn to accept a reduced role, to manage a less structured life, and to make new accommodation to family and community. Educational workshops, and seminars and counseling sessions are invaluable for the preretirement person to make the transition from work to retirement. These activities initiated by the Human Resource Personnel Department that are truly dedicated to the development of human resources will become more involved with the pre retirees problems, fears and uncertainties.

RETIREMENT PLANNING GUIDES

Whether retirement is an immediate issue or a distant dream, it pays to prepare. At a time when people have given up retirement as an unattainable goal, much thoughtful planning time thinking about your next career as a retiree is necessary. Borman (2021) identifies several links that will help one prepare for his post-work life to include:

- Calculate your pension,
- Determine the amount you will need in retirement,
- Learn about receiving social security while working,
- Calculate your life expectancy, and
- Estimate how much you may need for long term care.

Retired Librarians can receive income from a number of sources, namely savings and investment, individual retirement accounts, government pension, and employee pension plan.

CHALLENGES OF SURVIVAL OF LIBRARIANS AFTER RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE

One of the problems faced by workers including librarians in most developing countries of the world have been the challenge of survival after retirement particularly as it relates to the payment of pensions and gratuity. That is why non-payment or irregular payment of pensions had contributed greatly towards poverty among the retirees in Africa and Nigeria in particular. With the reformed pension scheme in Nigeria, the perspective of workers about the scheme became imperative for socio-economic development

Retirement holds many questions for librarians. Small wood (2012) offers insight, inspirations and tips for those already prepared for retirement. She further states that one should plan for his or her retirement, and ensure that he puts things in good shape for those going to continue one's work. Thus, a retiring librarian should stay connected to the profession after leaving the job by engaging in part-time work or through professional related activities or take a second career such as community volunteering, travel, staying healthy, budgeting and other post retirement activities and concerns. Librarians in retirement or planning for retirement have many employment options available to them. Marsales (2012), states that whether you work by choice or out of necessity you will find that opportunities abound for library retirees.

Working on Part-time Employment: One can work easily on part-time through one's friend. That is called networking, which every librarian has to be doing. The school libraries often need extra library help for a few hours a week. They need cataloguers, someone to manage the circulation desk, answer questions and someone to read to the children. One should go to a nearby school library and ask around. If public library appeals to you, inquire from your branch library. You can work as a part-time reference librarian of a local community college. The academic libraries are not left out. As private universities are being established, they need the services of librarians and retiree librarians can get part-time or even full time job there.

Being a cataloguer can land you to all kinds of jobs.

Providing services to a private collection can be highly profitable. Many wealthy people have collections of books that have grown so large that they are unable to find the book they want. Cataloguers, you can more or less set your own price and hours of work. They can use software progamme to do the task. Sometimes, people want only what amounts to compiling a bibliography whereby books are arranged by either author or title although, it is usually helpful to have them arranged by subject for easy access. Special libraries also provide job opportunities for retiree librarians. One can venture to organize and catalogue individual lawyer's library, organization, engineering firms' collections, etc for a fee. Church libraries too, which depend solely on volunteers, but when they grow large, they may need part-time paid help to acquire and catalogue their collections.

Book Repairs; There is a big demand for book repairs if one has the necessary skill and patience. One can ask his local libraries (public and school) to book his name on a file to offer the many people who call them for help with book repairs. One can also go to these libraries to repair their library books or establish a book repair outfit nearby.

Other places where retiree librarians can seek employment abound. A library background is obviously an advantage to work part-time in a book store or publishing industry. One often gets discounts on books as bonus. Yet one can do something different, but must take advantage of the skills possessed.

Travel librarianship: If you know libraries and you like to travel, you can combine the two. There are libraries all over the world that might be interested in hiring a consultant, especially librarians with strength in technological innovations. Knowledge of the language of the country where you would like to work can be helpful but not always the requirement.

Non-Paid Working Opportunities: If a retiree librarian is not interested in working part-time, volunteer opportunities abound for them to use their library skills as a librarian.

- He can start his own book club in his church or neighborhood. In this case, he should look for best books his group or audience can read and collect them.
- He can embark on oral traditions if he is interested in history. Librarians are often good at gathering and organizing oral histories.
-

Establishing Private Businesses: These are many private businesses/ventures in which a librarian can engage himself or herself upon retirement. A librarian can decide not to look for part-time job in a library or elsewhere and settle down on his own. Ochogwu, (1995} identifies publishing, book selling, information consultancy, database management and information brokerage as alternative career routes for the library and information graduates, and upon retirement. Afolabi (2009] lists areas where library science graduates can venture into information entrepreneurship, such as follows:

1. **Book related business**
   - **a.** Bookshop business
   - **b.** Bookbinding
   - **c.** Rental library services
   - **d.** Mobile library services.
   - **e.** Publishing hooks, journals and magazines
   - **f.** Indexing back of book indexes, newspapers/journal index
   - **g.** Abstracting services
   - **h.** Compilation of bibliography
   - **i.** Photocopying and laminating services.
2. **Fee based information** services
   - **a.** Information brokerage, free lance or free **based.**
   - **b.** Courier services
   - **c.** Compilation of guides, bibliographies
3. **Information and Communication technology**
   - **a.** Operating cyber cafe
   - **b.** Telecommunication/Call/sale of accessories
4. **Film business**
   - **a.** Video, DVD, CD-ROM-Sale, rent, dub and repair
   - **b.** cinema business
   - **c.** Projector hiring
   - **d.** View business
5. **Event Business**
   - **a.** Video coverage of various events
   - **b.** Photo coverage

A detailed job description is attached to Agunamu's paper, alternative users of library education which is paraphrased. Herewith. This list is based on the modified contents page of the book, *what else you can do with a library degree?* By Betty-Carol Sellen.

Part I: On their own

1. Librarian as Decision maker
2. Free-lance information management
3. An independent Business Research and information
4. Non- institutional librarianship: serving the Business community
5. Information on Demand
6. Law library service
7. Free-lance After Retirement: The first year

Part II: Information Management, Indexing, Research

8. The information Retrieval Service Industry
9. Information Management
10. Research Analyst
11. Research in an Advertising Agency
12. Records Management
13. Indexing as a career
14. Index Publishing
15. An archival career is more complicated than thought.

Part III: The Book Industry

16. Becoming a publisher
17. Librarian to Editor
18. University press publishing
19. Reference Book Critic
20. Children's Book reviewing
21. Library Promotion
22. Marketing Book to libraries
23. A career with a library supplier
24. Technical services in the business world
25. Owning a bookstore

Part **IV: Communication, the Art, Education, and Government**

26. A career in Public Relations
27. Working in an Art Gallery
28. Messenger, Translator, Mediator
29. Administering People and Resources
30. College Administration
31. Media Resources
32. A place in City Government

CONCLUSION

While one may look forward to withdrawing from the rigor of a working life, he/she may find that the rest anticipated is not rest but isolation bordering in boredom. Librarians should remember that retirement which is the second half of one's life should prove to be the most important and rewarding part of one's life. Now is the time to plan and prepare mentally, emotionally and physically in order to navigate a smooth passage in to retirement. You have to embrace it and do not look back, taking your time to think each retirement step through and set clear goals for the lifestyle you want to enjoy. Librarians should have activities that would keep them active and busy during retirement. Such activities may include taking up part-time appointments in library

or related areas, engaging in private business, information consultancy services, volunteering services, clubs, sports, etc. These will make them to continue to be active and busy, to enjoy and appreciate the freedom of senior citizenship.

REFERENCES

Agumanu, J.N. (1995). *Alternative users of library education*. In J. N. Agumanu, (Ed), professional library education and job utilization in Nigeria. Owerri Ihem Davis, 168-182 Armstrong, M. (2016). *A handbook of human resources management practice*. 10th ed. London: Kogan page

Atchely, R. C. (1976). *The sociology of retirement*. Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing Company

Borman, L. D. (2021). *Ready to retire? Here's what you should know*. In C . Smallwood, (Ed) pre and post retirement tips for librarians

Durotolu, A.O. (2003), Academic staff attitudes to work and retirement in College of Education in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Nigeria Journal of Educational studies and Research* (NJESIL), 1(5), 43 -49.

Goudy, W.J((1975). Work and retirement: a test of attitudinal relationship. *Journal of Gerentology,* 30 (2) 12 -19

Ivancevish, J. M. (2019). *Human resources management: foundations of personnel*. 5th ed. Boston: Irwin Inc.

Marsales, R. (2012). Working part-time after retirement. Retrieved form: **www.magazine,org/features/07/27/2023/working** part-time-after retirement. en

Ochogwu, M.G. (1995). *Alternatives in librarianship: Prospects and Problems for the Nigerian graduate*. In J. N. Agumanu, (Ed.) Professional library education and job utilization in Nigeria, Owerri: Ihem, Davis, 195 -210

Onabanjo, O. O. (2009). An expository study of workers participation in pension scheme: examples from a Nigerian university. *African Journal for the Psychological study of social Issues,* 12(1&2):23-34.

Robinson, M. (Ed.) (1999). *Chambers 21st century dictionary*. Edinburgh: Chambers Harrap.

REVITALIZING THE OLD LECTURE HALL AT AKANU IBIAM FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC UNWANA, AFIKPO EBONYI STATE: TRANSFORMING BUILDING DETERIORATION AND UPKEEP INTO A CATALYST FOR SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS

Cheche, kalu kalu[1]
Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana
Corresponding **Email:** chechekalu@yahoo.com
Phone number: 08062302878

Emeka Okorie[1]
Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana
Email: mekxon82@yahoo.com
Phone Number: 08036154892

Aham Umensofor[1]
Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana.
Email: menacaha@gmail.com
Phone number: 08033747909

Ibe Chinedu Justice[1]
Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana.
Email: Justice2i@yahoo.co.uk
Phone number: 08061504456

ABSTRACT

Buildings encompass a considerable percentage of most academic institutions. The rate of dilapidation and maintenance of these resources is therefore very crucial to educational effectiveness. However, despite the crucial role these resources in the education sector of the economy plays, maintenance of an educational building is not a conventional activity in most academic institutions in Africa,particularly Nigeria. Presently, there is finite or no research/data in Nigeria to assess how to extensively maintain dilapidated educational buildings, the lack of building maintenance affect building performance, which subsequently affects teaching, learning spaces, and overall organizational performance. This research aims to investigatethe physical condition of an institutional building and the objective is to find the existing level of dilapidation of the buildingfor improved awareness, understanding, and practice. The research primarily focused on building fabrics within the dilapidation/maintenance context. The methodology employed in this study includes a review of relevant literature and a case study of the old lecture theatre in Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana in South East Nigeria. The study reveals an apparent lack of a systematic mechanism for building dilapidation/maintenance of completed and occupied buildings which did not add value to the learning and working experience in the target institution. The study has established a basic level of

development, and those exceptions focused on environmental issues only. For example, Jones & Clements-Croome, (2004)positedthat refurbishment of derelict properties could reduce demolition and construction waste while(Pearce, DuBose, & Vanegas, (1996)contended that repairing existing structures would save a lot of materials and resources.Refurbishment of derelict properties could reduce demolition and construction waste.(Ugwu, Okafor, & Nwoji, (2018)carried out research to assess the current state of maintenance of public buildings in Public Institutions in Nigeria using the University of Nigeria Nsukka as a case study. They concluded thatinfrastructural maintenance is a big problem in public institutions in Nigeria. This is because maintenance plans are not integrated into the current project delivery process (i.e. planning, design, construction, operation, and use). Thus, the project after completion is left without regular maintenance and this leads to severe infrastructural decay. This has ripple effects on the structural health and functional integrity of the infrastructure system.

THE CONCEPT OF BUILDING MAINTENANCE

In the construction industry, it is very important to consider the reliability and maintainability of the structure throughout the whole life cycle of a building. The operation and maintenance process is a significant part of the life cycle cost of buildings (Minarovičová, et al., 2019) Although a lot of work can be done in the design stage to reduce the subsequent maintenance workload, the production of maintenance-free buildings is very ideal but almost impossible. If the maintenance of the building is neglected to a certain extent, all components of the building will more or less deteriorate which depends on the materials and construction methods, environmental considerations, and the use of the building (Cotgave, 2002.)

Current Issues in Building Maintenance Project

The building maintenance management process relies on detailed and early maintenance activities planning including duration, building considerations, building behavior, sustainable design, human comfort situations, elements durability, and cost efficiency(Love, Niedzweicki, Bullen, & Edwards, 2012.) [20]. The results of error handling and information management of the building during maintenance activities will affect failure risk factors such as panel connection, reactive aggregate over-design, air entrainment stress, and natural or man-made material factors hazardous characteristics (Ismail, 2019). Many problems lead to insufficient building performance in maintenance projects. It is recommended to resist the conversion to modern knowledge tools in the process of building management, lack of skilled workers, high project costs, shorten the implementation time to meet the requirements of green maintenance services, and lack of awareness of all knowledge. The shortcomings of buildings will affect the maintenance and management practices of construction projects (Darko, Zhang, & Chan, 2017) so, the common issues concerning building maintenance projects are as shown in table 1 below:

Table 1: Authors with various Inputs on Building maintenance

No.	Authors	Issues Concerning Building Maintenance
1.	Aktas & Ozorhon, (2015.)	Improper handling of green technology and interactive details
2.	Djokoto, Dadzie, & Ohemeng-Ababio, (2014)	Lack of available building maintenance rating systems and labeling procedures
3	Zhao, He, Johnson, & Mou, (2015.)	Deficiency of demonstration projects accessibility
4.	Gan, Zuo, Ye, Skitmore, & Xiong, (2015.)	Deficient data on maintenance and management practices of the construction project between the project clients and the contractors
5.	Zhao, He, Johnson, & Mou, (2015.)	Deficient coordination between projects clients and contractor organization
6.	Shi, Zuo, Huang, Huang, & Pullen, (2013)	The problem of reliable green suppliers among team members

Source: (Elysé, et al., 2021)

When most buildings provide their functional services and meet climate needs, they will from time to time cause the risk of premature failure of the occupants and accidents. The procedures involved in building maintenance include two phases: the design and execution of the building construction project. A good maintenance environment and building usage can carry out proper security monitoring of the execution duties(Ismail Z. , 2020).Therefore, in this phase, the process of construction strategy practice will be studied in detail to detail the work-related maintenance and management activities in the construction project.

Performance Requirements of Building Fabric

The requirement to provide an acceptable internal environment is only one of the performance requirements of modern buildings. If maintenance performance indicators are correctly determined, maintenance performance can provide or identify resource parts and controls, problem areas, maintenance contributions, benchmarks, personnel performance, and contributions to the maintenance and overall business goals (Myeda, Kamaruzzaman, & Pitt, 2011.) The performance level of a building depends on various factors, and the emphasis on these individual performance requirements varies from case to case. However, minimum standards are set by regulations and guidelines, such as building code regulations, which must be met anyway. The increasingly important role of buildings as assets has also affected the way buildings are designed to maximize long-term value and minimize structural and fabric maintenance costs. The performance requirements of the building can be summarized as follows (Cotgave, 2002.)

(1) Structural stability: To fully satisfy its required functions, the building must be able to withstand the load applied to it without deformation or collapse.

(2) Durability: The long-term performance of the structure and fabric requires that the elements of the building can withstand the changes and hostility of the environment in which they are placed without deterioration. The ability of each part of a building to maintain its integrity and function within a specified period is the basis for the long-term operation of the building.

(3) Thermal insulation: To save energy, internal conditions must be kept within fixed parameters, which indicate that the external fabric of a given building provides acceptable standards of heat resistance.

(4) Exclusion of moisture and protection from the weather: The passage of moisture from the exterior, whether it is groundwater rising due to capillary action, precipitation, or other possible sources, should be blocked by the building envelope. Moisture entering the building may have some adverse effects, such as the decay of timber elements, deterioration of surface finish and decoration, impact on certain processes in the building, and health hazards to occupants.

(5) Acoustic Insulation: During the building construction process, sound transmission from the outside to the inside or between the internal spaces should be considered. The acceptable sound transmission level of a building will vary greatly depending on the nature of the building and its location.

(6) Flexibility: Especially in industrial and commercial buildings, the ability of buildings to deal with and respond to changing user needs becomes very significant. Therefore, the flexibility required in the future must be considered.

(7) Aesthetics: The issue of building aesthetics is subjective. However, it should be noted that in some cases the importance of a building's aesthetics is negligible, while in other cases it is very important. The degree of the pursuit of aesthetics will have an inevitable impact on the cost of the building.

awareness and understanding among construction practitioners that building dilapidation and maintenance evaluation can be used as a tool for delivering strategic objectives in the sustainable development of educational buildings. The study strongly advocates the inclusion of building dilapidation/maintenance evaluation as part of the building procurement process in Nigeria. This study provides a useful guide needed by the institution to navigate the future competitive success in higher education built asset/facilities maintenance and management.

Keywords: building, dilapidation, maintenance, sustainable, case study

INTRODUCTION

The sustainability of capital investments in any nation has been a major and global dialogue most especially in developing countries where infrastructural development is still inits infancy(Ojara, 2013.)Sustainable development is a hot topic but is mostly referred to as environmental protection, although it encompasses environmental, social, and economic developments as defined by the United Nations.Building maintenance and dilapidationare not commonly regarded when sustainable development issues are discussed. Very often, sustainability is perceived as something related to environmental issues.United Nations., (2002) however, contended that sustainable development shall be defined as encompassing economic, environmental, and social development. The most fundamental idea of sustainability is to sustain 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs(World commission on Environment and Development., 1987)Worse still, the impacts of building maintenance on sustainable (economic) development are almost totally ignored(Chung, 2007). Buildings undergo wear and tear throughout their physical life because of various factors which include the effect of wind, sun, rain, and also by the activities of the occupants. Building components and services do not last forever and require replacement periodically. Building neglect and dilapidation have been perceived as serious and long-lasting problems besetting both the government and most academic communities.Most public and private buildings in Nigeria are faced with maintenance challenges resulting in deterioration and ultimate defects of various degrees. (Olanrewaju, Babatunde, & Anifowose). A multitude of dilapidated premises in deficiency of regular repair and maintenance will cause potential safety and health hazards to the students or even the passers. The conditions of such buildings are more likely to deteriorate with their increasing building age. Those buildings spanning more than a decade are often fraught with different types and levels of building defects, for example, spalling of concrete, exposure of rusty steel reinforcement bars, leakage of sewage pipes, structural or non-structural cracking, flaking of finishes and mosaic tiles from walls, etc. (Cheung, 1999),Through a proper quantitative assessment of apartment buildings to achieve sustainability, will aid the planners and developers with more informed decision making(Seong, Toshiya, Yongwoo, & Keisuke, 2004)for example examining the existing sewer system to identify possible flooding nodes before flooding happens. This will help promote better maintenance practices for the water and drainage systems in a building.(Mikovitsa, Raucha, & Kleidorfera, 2014).

Building maintenance envelops every part of buildings, for example, rooms, toilet windows, walls, and furniture. Building maintenance is a worldwide problem and extremely measured for the untimely route of construction that the superiority of the building can be guaranteed(Arditi & Nawakorawit, 1999)Maintenance also can be referred to as an operation that is being done continuously to maintain the building in a safe and the best form for the everyday use. Maintenance activities cover the building l from the top to the bottom of a particular building. Numerous definitions define maintenance work, For example, British Standard BS3811, defines maintenance as a special task embarked on in sequence to remain or reinstate each amenity such as each part of a site, building, and contents to a satisfactory benchmark. While the Chartered Institute of Building defines, building maintenance as work done to maintain, restore or perk up every facility, for instance, every part of the building, the services and surrounded to a contracted criterion determined by the equilibrium between necessitate and obtainable resources. Another definition for maintenance is work done to control certain conditions of a building so that the outline lies within specific regions (Hou, Lee.H., & Scott, 2009)In addition, building maintenance is defined as the mishmash of all technology and management actions, including administration action, planned to engage an item in, or restore it to a state in which it can perform a required function and defined as the effort in connection with diverse technical and administrations to keep its physical asset in, or reinstate it to a condition where it can execute a necessary purpose(Ines & Jorge, 2010.)

The term Dilapidation is used to denote the decay, damage, or condition of a building or its premises. It means damage is caused due to continuous neglect in maintenance and repair works. Some of the common causes of dilapidation of buildings are; Natural decay and aging, Improper or no maintenance, Misuse of buildings, Use of underspecified materials, Poor workmanship, the Effect of an aggressive environment, Natural disasters like cyclones, floods, earthquakes, fire, etc. Apart from these, the dilapidation of buildings may also include other causes. A building may be either used by the owner himself or leased. In the first case, it may be due to financial problems, the owner is incapable of carrying out proper maintenance works in time and thus leading to building damage. Whereas in the second case the maintenance work may lack due to a dispute between the two parties responsible for the repair works as per the contract. To ensure that repair and maintenance work is appropriate for the particular situation, an assessment of the causes of deterioration must be correctly diagnosed so that the repair works are effective.

This paper aims to study the importance of building durability in sustainable development. A case study of the old lecture theatreAkanu Ibiam federal polytechnic Unwana was exploited to illustrate the impact of building dilapidation on sustainable economic development. A sensitivity analysis was then carried out to show the effects. The analysis was conducted based on datacollected on the physical condition of the structure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The built environment is certainly one of the dominant stakeholders of sustainable development. A large number of studies on the contribution of the built environment to sustainable development have been conducted; however, very few discuss the impact of building maintenance on sustainability. Most studies focus on new designs that encourage more efficient use of natural resourcesand deliver pollution-free and ecologically supportive urban landscapes. When economic development is addressed, most focused on the increase of property value by these new designs, unfortunately, there is very little discussion on the contribution of maintenance of existing buildings to sustainable

THE SCALE JOURNAL ISSN 1879-9001

TYPES OF BUILDING MAINTENANCE

To achieve success within the field of building maintenance, it is additionally useful to know the various types of maintenance techniques accessible and how and when to use them in the right way. The common types of building maintenance are as follows(Government of canada., 2008,Cotgave, 2002.)

(1) Planned Maintenance: The maintenance executed with forethought management and also the use of records in a planned program. Work to forestall issues that may happen predictably over the lifetime of a building, such as daily cleaning of the floor, weekly cleansing of the window, and a year to ascertain the painting of the building façade.

(2) Unplanned Maintenance: The maintenance executed to no planned setup. It means wherever the work of maintenance is executed on an emergency basis or once has a drawback in this building, for instance, once an elevator or lift has issues, therefore maintenance desires at that exact time.

(3) Preventive Maintenance: The maintenance is carried out at planned intervals or admires prescribed standards to reduce the possibility of project failure or performance degradation. This kind of maintenance will cut back non-planned work and permits the illation of overall costs. Preventive maintenance keeps a building operative at pinnacle competency throughout regular scrutiny and repair. The goal is to identify smaller issues based on maintenance costs, in case they become large and expensive.

(4) Corrective Maintenance: The maintenance performed after a failure is intended to restore the project to a state where it can execute its required functions. This is the easiest maintenance method since the building components are used until they fail. It covers all operations, including repairing components that cannot perform their basic purpose. Therefore, the cost of corrective maintenance can be high because damage or malfunction of a particular item can severely damage other elements in the building.

(5) Emergency Maintenance: Maintenance must be carried out immediately to avoid serious effects. Due to events such as gas leaks and wind damage, it is sometimes called routine maintenance. Work that must be done immediately, for health, safety, or security reasons; otherwise, it may cause fast deterioration of the structure or fabric, such as roof repairs or broken glass repairs after a storm.

(6) Condition-Based Maintenance: It refers to preventive maintenance initiated by routine or continuous monitoring to understand the status of the building. Maintenance is a response to severe equipment degradation due to monitored equipment status or performance limitations.

(7) Schedule Maintenance: Preventive maintenance performed within a predetermined time interval, number of operations, mileage, etc.

Research Method

The survey is designed to investigate and verify the physical condition of the old lecture building in Akanu Ibiamfederal polytechnic Unwana. The survey method consists of four main processes. The first is to carry out a desk study which provides all the necessary background information about the buildings inspected. This is followed by site inspections; site inspection is confined to areas that are accessible such as common areas and the external environment. The inspection is started from the interior of the buildings which includes lobbies, corridors, staircases, etc. After the internal inspection is done, external works and surroundings of the building such as parking space, drainage and plumbing systems, etc. are inspected. Throughout the inspection process all the findings are recorded; such as cracks formed, the location of concrete spalling, the width of staircases, the condition of drainage

pipes, etc. Photographs are also taken during the inspection process for recording purposes. Along with the on-site visual inspection, are documented and analyzed.

Description of Buildings Surveyed.

S/No.	Building Name	Building Type	Characteristics		
			Building Age	Number of Units	Number of Floors
1.	Old lecture Theatre	Institutional/ Public	11	1	2

Table 2: Description of the building surveyed.

Survey Findings and Result3.

Acceptable/Average**34.**Deficient/Below Average**45.**Poor**5**

In this study, a measurement scale of 1 to 5 is used to determine the level of effectiveness of the factors in each school building. Each building is given a specific rating from 1-5 based on the raw data obtained from the physical survey. Table 3 presents the description of the rating scale used and table 4 shows the description of various rating scales.

S/No.	Description	Dilapidation Score (Rating)
1.	Satisfactory/Good	1
2.	Above Average/Fair and Acceptable	2
3.	Acceptable/Average	3
4.	Deficient/Below Average	4
5.	Poor	5

Table 3: Rating scale

Definitions

The following and their description as follows:

- SATISFACTORY/GOOD: No signs of major wear or tear and able to perform the function for which it was constructed.
- FAIR AND ACCEPTABLE/ABOVE AVERAGE: Showing signs of wear and tear or soiling, but still serviceable and functioning adequately, minor damage or deterioration, and some cosmetic repair may be necessary. Generally in sound condition without any significant visible major defects, taking into account the age of the structure, some minor repair work may be necessary.
- ACCEPTABLE/AVERAGE: To a reasonable condition for its age, below top condition, and there may be components requiring repair or maintenance consistent with buildings of similar age or construction.
- DEFICIENT/BELOW AVERAGE: the structure or part has been poorly maintained or has some poor workmanship when compared to similar buildings of the same age. There may be substantial repair or remedial work required.
- POOR: subject to overhaul and long-term
- Wear and deterioration with repair and renovation generally necessary.



Plate 1: Showing flaking of paintwork and paint Blisters

(**Source:** Authors Field work.)



Plate 2: Showing Mould Coverings on Internal walls for front and right side Elevations
(Source: Authors Field work.**)**

The ratings of all the two buildings (old lecture hall and complex) surveyed are analyzed using statistical analysis in excel. The assessment procedure provides a standard measurement for institutional/public buildings concerning their existing level of dilapidation and liability for future damage.

S/No.	Building Element	Rating	Description.
1.	Walls- Interior, Elevations. Exterior Elevations.	1	No observable deterioration.
		2	Flaking of Paint Work, Wall Blisters, Discoloration, and Dampness.
		3	Deterioration to Mortar, Mould growing at the base of a wall.
		4	Minor Cracks on walls requiring maintenance.
		5	Major and deep cracks on walls requiring Urgent Maintenance.
2.	Roof – Front, Left, Right and Back Elevations.	1	No observable deterioration.
		2	Fractured Drains, Worm wood on facial Boards.
		3	Damage to facial boards and roof flashing.
		4	Minor deterioration to roofing sheets and roof members requiring maintenance.
		5	Major deterioration to roofing sheets and roof members requiring complete overhaul and Urgent Maintenance.
3.	Floors- Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Lose skirting, and cracked tiles from $0.16m^2$-$2.56m^2$
		3	Cracked Tiles greater than $2.56m^2$ but less than $4m^2$
		4	Cracked tiles greater than $4m^2$ but less than $6m^2$
		5	Cracked tiles greater than $6m^2$
4.	Ceiling – Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Detached PVC from Groove and Broken PVC from $0.16m^2$-$2.56m^2$
		3	Broken PVC greater than $2.56m^2$ but less than $4m^2$
		4	Broken PVC greater than $4m^2$ but less than $6m^2$
		5	Broken PVC greater than $6m^2$
5.	Doors and Windows- front, East, West, and Back Elevations	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Requires Cleaning or washing.
		3	Broken window Frame without broken Glass or Broken Glass without Broken window frame.
		4	Minor damage to both window frame and glass requires maintenance.
		5	Major damage to both window frame and glass requiring replacement.
6.	Electrical Installations- Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Requires the replacement of light fitting e.g. bulb
		3	Detached and improper placement of electrical lines
		4	Damaged Electrical lines need replacement.
		5	Damaged electrical lines and fitting need replacement.
7.	Plumbing installation- Convenience, offices, Halls	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Light Plumbing Fittings requiring Minimum Maintenance.
		3	Blocked Drains.
		4	Broken Pipes and blocked Drains
		5	Damaged and broken W.Cs, pipes requiring replacement.
8.	Air-conditioning- Main Hall and Office spaces.	1	No Observable deterioration.
		2	Present non- functional requiring minimum maintenance.
		3	Broken supply pipes need replacement.
		4	The distributor is present but the condenser and compressor absent or vice versa.
		5	The distributor, compressor, and condenser are absent.
9.	External works.	N.A	N.A.

Table 4: Showing the description of the Ratings

s/no.	Building Element	Dilapidation Score(Rating)	Building Part
1.	Walls- Interior, Elevations.	3	South Elevation.
		3	East Elevation.
		3	West Elevation.
		3	North Elevation.
	Exterior Elevations.	2	South Elevation.
		2	East Elevation.
		3	West Elevation.
		3	North Elevation.
2.	Roof – South, East, West, and North Elevations.	2	South Elevation
		4	East Elevation
		4	West Elevation.
		2	North Elevation.
3.	Floors- Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	2	Circulation Lobby
		4	Main Hall
		3	Gallery
		3	Office Spaces
		2	Conveniences
		2	Stairs
4.	Ceiling – Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	3	Circulation Lobby
		5	Main Hall
		3	Gallery
		3	Office Spaces
		1	Conveniences
		1	Stairs
5.	Doors and Windows- South, East, West, and North Elevations.	2	South Elevation.
		3	East Elevation.
		3	West Elevation.
		2	North Elevation.
6.	Electrical Installations- Lobby, Main Hall, Office Spaces, Gallery, Stairs	2	Circulation Lobby
		4	Main Hall
		2	Gallery
		2	Office Spaces
		1	Conveniences
		1	Stairs
7.	Plumbing installation- Convenience, offices, Halls	N.A	Circulation Lobby
		N.A	Main Hall
		N.A	Gallery
		2	Office Spaces
		2	Conveniences
		N.A	Stairs
8.	Air-conditioning- Main Hall and Office spaces.	N.A	Circulation Lobby
		4 Units 2 ratings, 2 units 4 ratings.	Main Hall
		2	Gallery
		2	Office Spaces
		N.A	Conveniences
		N.A	Stairs
9.	External works.	N.A	N.A.

Table 5: Shows the ratings of various Building Elements of the Old Lecture Hall. (Author Field data)

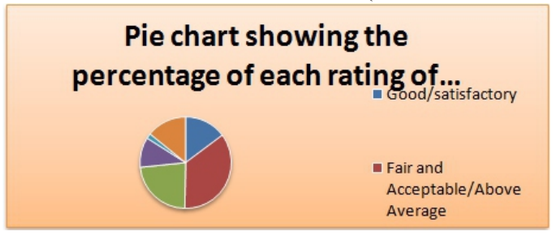


Fig 1: Shows the Pie chart of the percentage of each rating of various building Elements of the old Lecture Hall.

DISCUSSION

The rating helps to know the existing level of dilapidation of the old lecture hall in Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana. Table 4 shows the description of each building element that makes up the old lecture hall, while table 5 shows the existing rating of the building. The pie chart shows over 38% of each building element surveyed had a dilapidation score (rating) of fair and acceptable i.e. above average this accounts for the highest percentage. 16% had a dilapidation of 1, while dilapidation scores of 4 and 5 had 11.54% and 1.92% respectively. The dilapidation score of 4 and 5 with low percentages of 11.54% and 1.92% (poor) shows the building is still largely redeemable if efforts are geared towards salvaging it as soon as possible. This information can be used by the respective school or developers for carrying out required repair and maintenance works along with providing necessary resources and facilities for buildings that are declining in performance respective of their physical conditions as well as maintenance practices.

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

The dilapidation survey of the old lecture hall in Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana will provide help to the school and developers to make more informed decisions regarding the development as well as management approaches of institutional/public buildingsto achieve sustainability. With the increase in the number of infrastructural developments in higher institutions throughout the nation spearheaded by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund), there is a need for developers to provide more concentration and attention on all the possible factors that can cause damage to the buildings and disturb the comfort of staff and students. The dilapidation score of buildings will also help the Tertiary institutions and developers to make more effective repair and maintenance decisions. This study covers onlyone building in a particular area; this can help facilitate future research if the application of the study is done for a large number of buildings on a large scale. It would provide results with more practical details and information on a larger area. Studies have also shown that the most commonly found problems in the surveyed buildings include cracked floor tiles, flaking of wall paint, Rot to facial boards, and unavailability of a well-designed landscape surrounding the building.Thus the school and developers should concentrate more on overcoming these problems to a reasonable extent possible. All these factors come under the planning& design stage as well as the maintenance stage, thus intensive care should be taken in both stages of building development. Also, if timely maintenance work is carried out throughout the physical life of a building, it will help to avoid or at least minimize the level of damage or deterioration in a school building.

REFERENCE

Aktas, B., & Ozorhon, B. (2015.). “Green building certification process of existing buildings in developing countries: cases from Turkey”,. Journal of Management in Engineering., Pg. 1-9.

Arditi, D., & Nawakorawit, M. (1999). Issues in building maintenance: Property managers perspective. Journal of Architectural Engineering, Pg 117-132.

Cheung, S. (1999). Critical factors affecting the use of alternative dispute resolution processes in construction. International Journal of Project Management., Pg 189-194.Chung, Y. (2007). Building depreciation and Sustainable development. Journal of Building Appraisal., Pg.97-103.

Cotgave, M. (2002.). Construction Technology2: industrial and commercial building. Liverpool.: Macmillan Palgrave.

Darko, A., Zhang, C., & Chan, A. (2017). “Drivers for green building: a review of empirical studies”. Habitat International., Pg 34-49.Djokoto, S., Dadzie, J., & Ohemeng-Ababio, E. (2014). Barriers to sustainable construction in the Ghanaian construction industry: consultants perspectives. Journal of Sustainable Development., PP134-143.Elysé, M., Nadine, U., Theoneste, B., Kundwa, M., Theogene, H., Rosette, N., et al. (2021). IMPACT OF MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS IN BUILDINGS PERFORMANCE, KIGALI COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS CASE STUDY. International Journal of Civil Engineering, Construction and Estate Management., Pp1-20.Gan, X., Zuo, J., Ye, K., Skitmore, M., & Xiong, B. (2015.). Why sustainable construction? Why not? An owners perspective. Habitat International., Vol.47 Pp 61-68.Government of canada. (2008.). heritage building maintenance manual. Manitoba.: Winnipeg.Hou, Y., Lee.H., & Scott, D. (2009). Overview of maintenance strategy, acceptable maintenance standard, and resources from a building maintenance operation perspective. Journal of Building Appraisal., Pg 269-278.Ines, F., & Jorge, D. (2010.). A systematic approach for maintenance budgeting of buildings facades based onpredictive and preventive strategies. Construction and Building Materials., Pg.1718-1829.Ismail, Z. (2019). “Improving maintenance management practices on green building Projects. An International Journal of Environmental Management Quality., Pg 1-15.Ismail, Z. (2020). Maintenance management practices for green building projects: towards hybrid BIM system. Smart and Sustainable Built Environment,.Jones, K., & Clements-Croome, D. (2004). Towards a Sustainable Urban Environment. International Construction Research Conference of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Leeds Metropolitan University, UK.: RICS foundation and Leeds Metropolitan University.Love, P., Niedzweicki, M., Bullen, P., & Edwards, D. (2012.). “Achieving the greenbuilding council of Australias world leadership rating in an office building in Perth”. Journal of Construction Engineering Management., Pg. 652-660.Mikovitsa, C., Raucha, W., & Kleidorfera, M. (2014). Dynamics in urban development, population growth and their influences on urban water infrastructure. Journal of Procedia Engineering., 113-121.Minarovičová, K., Prušková, K., Vochozka, M., Juhásová Šenitková, I., Fariborz, H., Váchal, J., et al. (2019). The environmental aspect of maintenance of buildings with Ethics. MATEK Web of Conferences., (pp. 2790-3005).Myeda, N., Kamaruzzaman, S., & Pitt, M. (2011.). Measuring the performance of office building maintenance management in Malaysia. Journal of Facilities Management., Pp.181-199.Ojara, E. (2013.). The Challenges of Housing Maintenance in Nigeria. Unpublished HND Project, Department of Building Technology.Olanrewaju, S., Babatunde, O., & Anifowose, O. (n.d.).Pearce, A., DuBose, J., & Vanegas, J. (1996). Rehabilitation as a Strategy to Increase the Sustainability of the Built Environment. Journal of School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology,

USA . , 77-91.Seong, W., Toshiya, A., Yongwoo, H., & Keisuke, H. (2004). Fuzzy Decision-Making Tool for Environmental Sustainable Buildings. Journal of Construction Engineering and Management ASCE.Shi, Q., Zuo, J., Huang, R., Huang, J., & Pullen, S. (2013). Identifying the critical factors for green construction-an empirical study in China. Habitat International, Vol.40 Pp 1-8.Ugwu, O., Okafor, C., & Nwoji, C. (2018). Assessment of building Maintenance in Nigerian Universities System. Nigerian Journal of Technology., 44-52.United Nations. (2002). World Summit on Sustainable Development What Was Achieved and the Way Forward. Retrieved November 12th, 2022, from United Nation website: http://www/un.org/esa/sustdev/media/brochure.pdfWorld commission on Environment and Development. (1987). Our Common Future. UK: Oxford University Press.Zhao, D., He, B., Johnson, C., & Mou, B. (2015.). Social problems of green buildings: from the humanistic needs to social acceptance. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews,, 1594-1609.

SECURITY QUAGMIRE IN SOUTH-EAST NIGERIA: A DISCOURSE OF EMERGING TERRORISM HOTBED & BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION IMPERATIVES

BY

Cornelius Aghadiegwu Ukwueze, PhD.
Department of Mass Communication,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka
Email: ca.ukwueze@unizik.edu.ng
Phone: 08063694405,

Benjamin Kelechi Obioha, PhD.
Department of Mass Communication,
Federal Polytechnic, Oko
Email: benkeleobi@gmail.com
Phone: 08030691629

Udeh, Kenneth Nwannebuike
Department of Mass Communication,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
Email: kn.udeh@stu.unizik.edu.ng
Phone: 08063812094

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at deconstructing the scenery of security quagmire, precisely, in south-eastern Nigeria, as well as, examining its consequences on the geopolitical province, within the context of emerging terrorism hotbed. However, anchored on persuasion theory, this article adopted a phenomenological approach in qualitative research- an exploration of a lived phenomenon, based on researchers' personal experiences and observations, together with other scholarly views, so as to provide evidence-based results. The study concluded that south-east Nigeria, being a microcosm of the global community, and like other climes, cannot be totally resistant to security threats. It is, therefore, recommended that behaviour change among residents of south-east, stakeholders in security organization and management, state and non-state actors, and indeed, government, as well as, leveraging on Behaviour Change/Development Communication strategies, could proffer lasting solutions to the labyrinth of security quandaries in the region.

Keywords: Insecurity, Terrorism, South-east Nigeria, Behaviour Change/Development Communication, Unknown Gunmen

INTRODUCTION

Unarguably, Nigeria, in recent times, has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity, arising from acts of terrorism (Nsude, 2022); thus, making national security discourse a top priority, for the government of Nigeria, international-diplomatic community, public affairs commentators, and indeed, the academia; implying that Nigeria is a big player amongst the comity of nations and what affects Nigeria, affects others. The *GOV.UK* report (2022) posited that most terrorist attacks in Nigeria are conducted by Boko Haram or Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) and occur in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in the north-east. Also, there have been significant attacks in other states, namely: Gombe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Bauchi and Taraba States. According to the UK's report, methods of attack include: coordinated armed assaults, rocket attacks, assassinations, kidnapping, use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), bombings (including, using child and female bombers), car bombings and arson. The report further indicated that use of military uniforms and vehicles has been used as a tactic to get close to the intended targets, and terrorist groups have been known to construct illegal vehicle checkpoints on major supply and commercial routes. The report compiled what it codenamed 'recent attacks in Nigeria', as follows:

> On 5th July 2022, the Kuje Prison in The Federal Capital Territory was bombed and attacked by gunmen and an unknown number of prisoners escaped. Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) claimed responsibility for the attack,
>
> On 22 nd September 2022, a police patrol was attacked by gunmen in Ondo State, and on 23 rd September 2022, security personnel were attacked by gunmen in Edo State. Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) also claimed responsibility,
>
> On 28th July 2022, a Nigerian military checkpoint in Niger State, 30km from Abuja, was attacked, Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) claimed responsibility for killings of policemen in Suleja, Niger State, on 12th May and 4th July 2022. Suleja is less than 20 kilometers away from the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja,
>
> Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) further claimed responsibility for an IED attack on a bar in Kabba, Kogi State, on 29th May 2022; and in April 2022, Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) claimed two Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks in Iware and Jalingo, Taraba State, and in May 2022, claimed an attack against a military facility in Jalingo.

On 24th December, 2022, *Sahara Reporters*, an online newspaper, revealed that terrorists launched a fresh attack in Mallagum-Kagoro in the Kaura Local Government Area of Kaduna State, 24 hours after a mass burial of those victims killed in previous terrorist attacks. This is after the newspaper had reported on the 23 rd December, 2022, about how families gave mass burial to forty (40) Christians killed by terrorists in the same southern Kaduna province. Generally, security threats in Nigeria, comprising: ritual killings, and kidnapping for ransom in south-west geopolitical zone, militancy in the oil-rich south-south Nigeria, Boko Haram insurgency and banditry in north-east, north-central and north-west zones, armed herdsmen onslaughts, rape of women and girls and unknown gunmen syndrome in south-east, among other social, economic and financial crimes, are, nowadays, recurring phenomena that; no doubt, threaten the economic and social well-beings of Nigerians, create sleepless nights, cause brain drains, distressing experiences, psychological nightmares and compel mass exodus of indigenous people to 'makeshift' safe places- where they become, forthwith, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Existing literature, (Agbelusi, 2022), has shown that, rather than abate, these problems are escalating and now totally out of control.

While no zone or state in Nigeria is immune from violence, security governance in Nigeria's south-east is particularly perturbing; the reason is not mind-boggling. The structures, institutions and personnel responsible for providing security, management and oversight, at national and local levels, are lacking (see, Ojewale & Onuoha, 2022). Consequently, today, south-east Nigeria, which was previously revelled and relished by residents, investors and travellers, for her ecosystem serenity is, probably, degenerating into a luxuriant arena for a profusion of awful activities that drastically define an intensified ambience of insecurity, fear or uncertainty, among families, citizens and residents- men, women and children, including those in the Diaspora whose families reside in the geopolitical zone, are not spared. The growing number of deaths from wanton violent attacks in the region has become a thing of worry in the five states of south-east: Anambra, Imo, Abia, Enugu and Ebonyi (Duruiheoma, 2022). Insecurity situation in south-east Nigeria is somewhat inclined to a case of 'everyday, one story'. Nobody knows where the next attacks would occur and who would become the victims. In fact, south-east Nigeria is gradually gliding into terrorism hotbed or simply put, breeding-ground.

Nevertheless, over the years, the Federal Government of Nigeria has, constantly, in various media platforms and public fora, claimed that terrorists' architectures in Nigeria have been 'technically' decimated or degraded, and that it is drastically on top of the situation. The National Assembly has often insisted on increased budgets for the security and defence sector to address the current security quagmire (see: Jimoh, Okwe, Abuh, Daka & Afolabi, 2021), cited in Nsude (2022); thereby, prompting a humongous amount of money being set aside, annually, as security budget, and *security vote*- a monthly allowance that is allocated to the 36 states within the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the sole purpose of funding security within such states (Nwachukwu, 2021). As regards the flurry of government's promises on flushing out terrorists, bandits and other criminal elements out of Nigeria, one could reason that, by now, the multifaceted ambience of insecurity in the country, and south-east Nigeria, in particular, would have become an ancient history; yet the situation persists (Nwachukwu, 2021), and currently, escalates to all the Nigerian states, beyond the original north-east geo-political terrain. No wonder why Nsude (2022) argued that the efforts of government to forestall the expanding tides of insecurity in Nigeria have not yielded enough positive results.

Against this background, and set, basically, on the philosophies of persuasion theory, this article aims at deconstructing the nature of security quagmire in south-east Nigeria and examine its consequences on the region, within the context of an emerging terrorism hotbed, by juxtaposing the experiences of the authors, together with other scholarly views, and proffering evidence-based solutions to the problem, through Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this article is to examine and deconstruct the scenery of security quagmire in south-east Nigeria and its consequences in the region, within the context of an emerging terrorism hotbed. The specific objects are:

a. To understand the concepts of insecurity and terrorism,
b. To examine insecurity and terror activities in south-east Nigeria, within the context of an emerging terrorism hotbed,
c. To interrogate the consequences of insecurity in south-east Nigeria, and
d. To look at how Behaviour Change/Development

Communication strategies can bring panaceas to the insecurity quagmires in the region.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In recent years, south-east Nigeria is gradually gliding into terrorism ferment. The growing number of deaths from wanton violent attacks in the region has become a thing of worry in the five states of: Anambra, Imo, Abia, Enugu and Ebonyi. Certainly, no state or zone in Nigeria is immune from violence; but, security governance in south-east is particularly perturbing; research has shown that the structures, institutions and personnel responsible for providing security, management and oversight, at national and local levels, are lacking in south-east Nigeria. South-east Nigeria, which was previously revelled and relished by residents, investors and travellers, for her ecosystem serenity, is probably, degenerating into a luxuriant arena for a profusion of awful activities that define an intensified setting of insecurity, fear or uncertainty, among families, citizens and residents- men, women and children. Insecurity situations in the region, like in the general context, are somewhat inclined to a case of 'everyday, one story'. Nobody knows where the next attacks would occur and who would become casualties. Rather than abate, these problems are escalating and now totally out of control (Agbelusi, 2022). As a result, it becomes imperative to deconstruct the scenery of security quagmire in south-east Nigeria, chronicle its consequences on the region, within the context of an emerging terrorism hotbed, and reconsider the possibility of attaining solutions through Behaviour Change/Development Communication.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the *phenomenological approach* in qualitative research (i.e. exploration of a lived phenomenon, based on a researcher's personal experiences/observations, together with other scholarly views, so as to provide evidence-based results). Baran and Davis (2006, pp. 249-250), while explaining the concept of 'social construction of reality' involving an active audience in mass communication, stated that 'phenomenology' focuses on individual experience of the physical and social world. Scholars (Van-Manen & Adams, 2010), argued that phenomenological inquiry maybe adopted to explore the unique meaning structures of any educational experience or 'lived phenomenon'. The researchers are natives of south-east Nigeria, residing and working therein; the threats of unknown gunmen, kidnappers and armed herdsmen operating in the region, are daily experienced/observed by the researchers; hence, their experiences, together with other scholarly views, suffice to explore the insecurity phenomenon in the region, and provide evidence-based reasons for the discourse (see also Nsude, 2022).

CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSIONS

Insecurity and Terrorism Defined

In this context, insecurity simply means absence of security or safety; the state of being subject to violence, bloodshed, mayhem, danger or injuries, arising from economic, social and political instability, unrest or volatility. It is a state of fear and uncertainty within an environment. On the other hand, the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on its website, accessed on 26 th December, 2022, defines terrorism thus: International terrorism: violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored). Domestic terrorism: violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

Palen (2001), and Norris, Kam and Justs (2003) cited in Uzochukwu and Ugwuoke (2016, p. 141) gave a concise definition of terrorism as “The use of violence for political or religious ends against non-military or civilian population”. Agbanu (2014, p. 163) posited, “Terrorist organizations refer to groups that use methods that involve violence to pursue their cause or political objectives; such methods include: kidnapping, bombing, hijacking, assassination, economic sabotage, religious extremism, etc…” In their attempts to deconstruct terrorism, Ezeah and Osayi (2014, p. 153) identified four elements that justify acts of terrorism as: acts must be violent, targets of acts of terrorism are usually non-combatants or civilians, such acts often take place in a relatively peaceful environment and sometimes conflict situation and finally, the ultimate motive for the resort to violence is to cause fear (in the psyche of the public or in order to influence those in political authority to respond to demands or expectations of the individual or groups behind terror attacks). Tersely, terrorism is any illegal, violent or criminal act, involving the use of force or intimidation, by individuals or groups, against persons, government or organizations, with a view to pursuing certain political, religious, ethnic or socio-economic objectives. Acts of terrorism can be domestic, such as the cases of Boko Haram insurgency, armed herdsmen, bandits and unknown gunmen operating in Nigeria and south-east zone, in particular, or international, in the cases of Islamic State of Iraq and the Syria (ISIS), the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabaab and Haftar Militia, operating in other climes.

South-East Nigeria: Panorama of an Emerging Terrorism Hotbed

The cornucopia of mindless killings, assaults, intimation, kidnapping and unjustifiable destruction of public assets in south-east Nigeria, by armed herdsmen and unknown gunmen, could aptly and blatantly be described as acts of terrorism, considering the foregoing explanations. Terrorism in south-east Nigeria is, indeed, an aftermath of or post-*END-SARS* effect- a civil unrest that engulfed the length and breadth of Nigeria in October, 2020. Thus, the current maze of insecurity problems in the zone started and took dangerous dimensions towards the end of 2020, precisely, when group of faceless armed criminals, popularly known as '*Unknown Gunmen'* (UGM) began to attack Nigerian Police and Army checkpoints, security facilities, maiming and killing security operatives, seizing their weapons and later took to reckless destructions cum arson on government's offices, public buildings, and later metamorphosed into kidnapping of residents and travellers, for ransom. Duruiheoma (2022) in the *Nation Newspaper Law Cover* of September, 20, captured the activities of unknown gunmen and the atmosphere of terrorism in south-east Nigeria: The unknown gunmen did not spare civilians with Hilux vans and VIPs with security aides. They snatched exotic vehicles from victims, which would later serve as their operational vehicles. The gunmen later upped their ante by attacking security formations and government's facilities, such as local government area headquarters, Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) offices and law courts. The situation worsened following the April 5, 2021 attacks on the Imo State police headquarters and the Nigerian Correctional Centre, Owerri; where no fewer than 1,844 inmates were freed; some of whom were hardened criminals. Since then, police stations have been attacked and arms carted away. The above scenario, coupled with the 'Monday sit-at-home' protests declared by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) over the arrest and detention of its leader, Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, is gradually affecting the economy of the Southeast as many businesses are being forced to relocate out of the region, due to

insecurity...

Achi (2022) posited that the five south-east zone's constituent states- Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo were considered Nigeria's safest for many years, out of the six geopolitical niches; but today, it is a different story**.** Statistical data collated by the Council on Foreign Relations Nigeria Security Tracker (NST), cited in Achi (2022), revealed that south-east Nigeria recorded 97 deaths in reported violent attacks, between January 1, 2020 and December 12, 2020, while 636 deaths were recorded in reported violent attacks, between December 13, 2020, and December 12, 2021.

Significantly, Imo State recorded the highest number of fatalities with 208 deaths, representing 32.7 per cent of the total figure within one year. Imo was followed by Anambra State with 187 deaths. Ebonyi recorded 103 deaths, followed by Abia with 70 deaths, while Enugu recorded 68 deaths; hence, the epicentre of violence in the region is Imo State.

Similarly, The Council on Foreign Relations Nigeria Security Tracker (NST)- a website that tracks violent incidents related to political, economic, and social grievances directed at states or other affiliated groups, cited by Duruiheoma (2022), further showed that about 287 people in south-east Nigeria were killed between January and May, 2022, and another report released by the International Society for Civil Liberties and Rule of Law (Intersociety) in August, 2022, also cited in Duruiheoma (2022), disclosed that no fewer than 1,360 persons were killed in south-east Nigeria, between January 2021 and July 2022. The group also stated that within the same period under review, 51,000 people were rendered homeless, with thousands of homes set ablaze in the region. Data from the aforementioned two organisations showed that acts of terrorism and unwarranted deaths in the region are basically propelled by the activities of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), Eastern Security Network (ESN), armed robbers, kidnappers, unknown gunmen, armed herdsmen and government security operatives operation in the region.

Moreover, describing the vibes of security threats in south-east Nigeria, the *Guardian Newspaper Editorial* of April 20th, 2022 explained:

> The confusion that is fast enveloping the south-east over insecurity and violent breaches of peace has long been coming. That it is unleashing seamlessly to the consternation of government is easily the result of official negligence; and often, political grandstanding in the face of real threat to lives and property. Both the federal and the state governments are culprits in this regard. The Federal Government has failed because it controls the apparatus of state security such as the police and the military, both of which have been unable to contain the onslaught from criminals generally referred to as *unknown gunmen*, notwithstanding the fact that these have been operating for at least, two years.

While examining the spiral of insecurity in south-east Nigeria, Achi (2022) argued:

> The dramatic surge in the activities of the criminals described as 'unknown gunmen' has not occurred in a vacuum; it is a result of separatist agitation and associated repressive state responses, and the designation of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) as a terrorist organization, by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The deterioration of security comes amid a growing campaign for Biafran independence staunchly championed by the IPOB, led by Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, who was arrested in Kenya and brought back to Nigeria in June, 2021, to face charges of treasonable felony brought against him, by the Federal Government of Nigeria.
>
> Mazi Nnamdi has a huge followership of young people born after the Nigerian civil war. Their desire for an independent Biafra state is fuelled by a feeling of marginalisation and historical grievances against the government.

The Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) had since

been proscribed by the Federal Government of Nigeria, as a terrorist organization, under the Nigerian Terrorism Act, on September 20, 2017; however, security agencies in the country have continued to accuse members of the IPOB/Eastern Security Network (ESN) of being responsible for the mindless killings in the region; whereas IPOB/ESN has sustained its counter-claim that criminal elements, under the aegis of armed Fulani herdsmen and enemies of south-east Nigeria, are hiding under IPOB to commit heinous crimes, killing and kidnapping residents, and raping women and girls, predominantly, among Christian communities in the region. On December 24th, 2022, the IPOB accused the Nigerian army of masterminding the gruesome killings of residents of Eha-Amufu, a community in Isi-Uzo Local Government Area of Enugu State. According to the report:

> IPOB said that the Nigeria Military masterminded the Fulani herdsmen terrorist genocidal attacks against the innocent people in Eha-Amufu community in Enugu State. The attack in Eha-Amufu was coordinated by Nigeria military and Fulani terrorists' herdsmen. From the viral video, there is evidence that the Nigeria Special Forces were seen together with some Fulani herdsmen shouting for joy in Hausa language after the attack in Eha-Amufu. From eyewitnesses' accounts, Nigerian soldiers invaded the community and destroyed the gate leading to the community, and beat up some people. Soon after the Nigeria military destroyed the community's gate, Fulani herdsmen armed to the teeth invaded the community, killing, burning, and looting properties. *Sahara Reporters* (2022)

Since the emergence of terror attacks in south-east Nigeria, there have been ongoing string of killings, arson, kidnapping and destruction of public and private assets in the region; while some are reported in the media; many others are clandestine and attracted no media attention. Some of the prominent terrorist attacks in the region are chronicled in this article. For instance, on May 30th, 2021, in Owerri, the Imo State capital, Hon. Ahmed Gulak, a chieftain of the All Progressive Congress and former political adviser to ex-President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, was allegedly assassinated by unknown gunmen, while on his way to airport, after visiting the state. Other places affected by terrorist attacks in Imo State include: Ideato North and South, Njaba, Orlu, Oru West, Izombe in Oguta, among others. Imo Police Stations, High, Magistrates' and Customary Courts, private shops, Imo offices of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) are among public facilities that have been attacked.

In Enugu State, on 7 July, 2021, *News Agency of Nigeria* (2021) reported that the Director-General, Scientific Equipment Development Institute (SEDI), Enugu, Prof. Samuel Ndubuisi, was shot dead together with a police officer attached to him, at the Centenary City Junction, Enugu-Port-Harcourt Expressway. The *Sun Newspaper* Report (23rd December, 2022) revealed that about 1000 people, mainly Christians, have been killed in Eha-Amufu community, Enugu State, since 2021. The report revealed thus:

> On Friday 1, January, 2021, Anglican clergy was attacked and wounded at Ogbete Mgbuji. On March 11, Chinwuba Nnaji was killed, on 24th May, 4 persons, including husband and wife were murdered by Fulani men. On 1st August 2021, 8 persons were murdered at Agu Mgbuji. On 6th January, 2022, 12 indigenes of Mgbuji and unknown numbers of Ezza people were killed at Ogbete. On 8th December, 2022, 51 persons were killed at Mgbuji and another 25 persons killed at Abor, while not less than 50 persons were killed at Agu-Amede. Umuhu and Amede recorded two and three deaths respectively.
>
> Likewise, on 18th December, herdsmen attacked Enugu community and killed many residents; Ede (2022) captured the report:

A yet-to-be-ascertained number of people have been reportedly killed in the troubled Ebor, Eha-Amufu community in Isi-Uzo Local Government Area of Enugu State on Sunday by armed herdsmen and their collaborators. Security sources stated that the invaders, who outnumbered the soldiers and local vigilantes in the area, launched the attack on early Sunday morning, adding that several people were killed. The armed herdsmen and their collaborators from Benue State communities launched the attack around 5:30 am to 6 am; several people have been killed. We are just a few soldiers here and where we are based is a little bit far from the community. There are no other security operatives from other security agencies here in Eha-Amufu helping, except the local vigilantes. They (vigilantes) first engaged them, but the invading armed herdsmen outnumbered them.
The latest rebel attack in Enugu State, as reported in most Nigerian media, was the widely condemned political assassination of the Labour Party (LP's) Senatorial candidate for Enugu East Senatorial District, few days to the Nigeria's Presidential and National Assembly elections, scheduled to take place on Saturday, 25th February, 2023. According to Egobiambu (2023), gunmen murdered Labour Party (LP's) Senatorial candidate for Enugu East, Barr. Oyibo Chukwu and his personal assistant; the incident occurred at Eke-Otu Amechi-Awkunanaw in Enugu State.

In Anambra State, on 29th September, 2021, Dr. Chike Akunyili, the husband of the late Minister of Information and Director of NAFDAC, Prof. Dora Akunyili, was killed together with eight other persons, at Nkpor in the Idemili North Local Government Area of the state. In April, 2022, *Premium-Times* reporter, Ugwu (2022) reported that many people were killed, as gunmen attack Aguata local council secretariat; the attack affected the High Court of Justice and Magistrate's Court structures situate in the secretariat. In the month of May, 2022, the member representing Aguata II state constituency in Anambra State House of Assembly, Okechukwu Okoye, and his campaign director, Cyril Chiegboka were abducted in Aguata Local Government Area. Afterwards, Okechukwu Okoye was beheaded, his head dumped at a motor park in Amichi, Nnewi South Local Government Area, but his body was found at Nnobi, Idemili South Local Government Area of the state. Again, in Anambra State, in June, 2022, a former member of the State House of Assembly, Nelson Emeka Achukwu, was beheaded by unknown gunmen. On September 11, 2022, the convoy of Senator Ifeanyi Ubah was attacked by unknown gunmen in Enugu-Ukwu, Njikoka Local Government Area, where two policemen, Ubah's two aides and a Department of State Services (DSS) operative were among the dead. On November 13,th 2022, Obianeri (2022) reported that gunmen attacked Anambra military checkpoints and killed five soldiers. There are many other terrorist attacks in Anambra State, especially, in remote communities, such as: Atani, the headquarters of Ogbaru Local Council area of Anambra State, Lilu, Ihiala, Ekwusigo, Ihembosi, Ukpor, Uli, Ekwulobia, Uga, Osumenyi, Ezinifite, etc.
In Abia State, communities mostly affected by insecurity (kidnapping and arson by armed herdsmen and unknown gunmen) include: Ohafia, Isuikwuato, Okigwe, Uturu, Aba, Ubakala, Uzuakoli and Umuunneochi, etc. Oko (2022) reported that communities in Umunneochi Local Government Area of Abia State often record spate of kidnapping and killings by suspected herdsmen operating in the areas and stated that Fulani herdsmen's abduction in the communities has become a daily routine, despite efforts by the State Government to curb the menace. The report stated:
After the kidnap of the Methodist Prelate, Dr Samuel Uche, herdsmen kidnapped people like fowls around

Umunneochi; a boy of less than 15 years was kidnapped; they also kidnapped another boy riding motorcycle and took him to a bush demanding N3 million ransoms; he escaped, but he was severely tortured; women who went to the farm were abducted and raped by the rampaging herders; nowadays, they invade homes to grab women for rape.
The herders stormed Umuerem village to grab a woman in her house, but unfortunately for them, the villagers raised alarm and they fled back to the forest. Despite the continued presence of soldiers at Lomara military checkpoint, kidnapping for ransom and criminal activities of herdsmen have gone on unchallenged. Oko (2022)
In Ebonyi State, Ezeobi, Isiguzo, Arinze, Eleke, Ugwu-Nwogo, Nworie & Uneze (2021) stated that: Tuesday March 30, 2021 seems to be one of the saddest moments in this administration as the pains and agony of the attack on three communities in Ishielu Local Government Areas of the state cannot be healed. It was the first bloodletting terror unleashed to Ebonyi people by the marauding herdsmen. Officially, over 25 persons were sliced to death. The victims included: young children, women, men and a pastor. The people of Egedegede, Obegu and Amuzu became prey to herdsmen, reported to have struck on revenge mission. The attack on Egedegede, Obegu and Amuzu communities became the most unexpected, most shocking. It was shocking because the governor of Ebonyi State, Engr. Dave Nweze Umahi admitted that all the local herders vacated the local government before the incident. This, he suspected, could be a conspiracy on the part of the local herders, whom the governor may have seen as not troublesome and have lived peacefully in the state.
Also in Ebonyi State, Eze (2022) reported that on May 6th, 2022, unidentified gunmen who were enforcing a two-day *sit-at-home* order allegedly declared by unknown dissident groups in south-east, set vehicle, and motorcycle ablaze. Also the *Punch newspaper* (October 14th, 2022) reported that suspected herdsmen invaded Obeagu community in the Ishielu Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, killed 17 persons and kidnapped undisclosed number of residents on a Thursday night. The lingering insecurity in the South East has not spared Ebonyi State, as most residents have been sent into a state of perpetual fear; 31 people were reportedly killed in South-East in about 72 hours, when gunmen, described as "Effium warlords" invaded Effium/Ezza-Effium in Ohaukwu and part of Ebonyi Local Council Areas (see, *Guardian Newspaper Editorial, April 20th,* 2022. Other areas that are mostly affected by terror activities of herdsmen in Ebonyi State include: Ngbo, Izzi, Ohaukwu, Nkalaha, Obegu, Amazu, Nkalagu, Umuhuali autonomous communities in Ishielu Local Government Area, etc.



South-East Nigeria: An Emerging Terrorism Hotbed in Pictures



Fig. 1: Cars destroyed by terrorists during attacks on Imo Correctional Centre, Owerri.
Source: BBC News
https://www.bbc.com/pidgin/56656899



Fig. 2: Gunmen set Imo Police Station on fire. **Source:** Ripples Nigeria https://www.ripplesnigeria.com/unknown-gunmen-burn-down-police-station-in-imo-kill-officer/



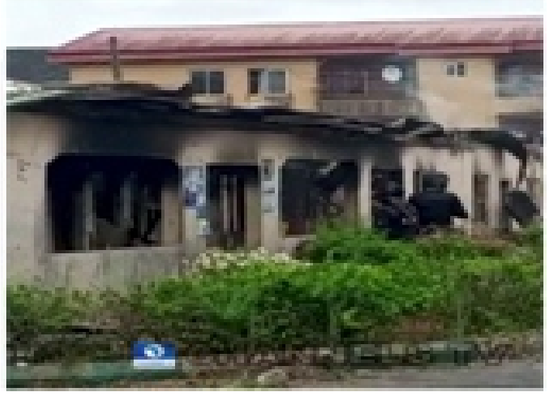


Fig.3: Gunmen set ablaze Nnewi South LG Headquarters, Anambra State. **Source:** Channels television https://www.channelstv.com/2022/03/31/gunmen-set-ablaze-nnewi-south-lg-headquarters/





Fig. 4: Debris of structures destroyed by terrorists during gunmen attacks on Aguata Local Government Secretariat, Anambra. **Sources:** BBC News https://www.bbc.com/pidgin/tori-61035476 and the Sun Newspaper, https://www.sunnewsonline.com/gunmen-set-aguata-lg-secretariat-on-fire/



Fig.5: Debris of Gunmen attack in Ebonyi State. **Source:** Channels TV.



Fig. 6: Gunmen attack police station in Enugu, kill two, burn station house. **Source:** Sahara Reporters, https://saharareporters.com/2022/10/09/breaking-gunmen-attack-police-station-enugu-kill-two-suspected-be-policemen-burn-station



Fig. 7: Unknown gunmen killed eight traders during an attack at a new cattle market in Omumauzor, a community in Ukwa West Local Government Area of Abia State. **Source:** Metro, https://www.kanyidaily.com/2022/02/eight-traders-killed-as-gunmen-invades-cattle-market-in-abia.html





Fig. 8: Pictures of Herdsmen attacks and killings in Southeast Nigeria, precisely, in Eha-Amufu in Enugu State, and Egedegede, Ishielu, Ebonyi State, Nigeria. **Sources:** *Sahara Reporters, Premiumtimesng and* Linda-Ikeji Blog: https://www.lindaikejisblog.com/2021/3/graphic-suspected-herdsmen-attack-ebonyi-communities-hack-many-to-death-graphic-photos.html

Terrorist Activities in Southeast Nigeria: Causes and Consequences

Studies (Achi, 2022; Duruiheoma, 2022; Ojewale & Onuoha, 2022) opined that security quagmire in south-east Nigeria is as a result of separatist agitation and associated repressive state responses, the designation of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) as a terrorist organization, by the Federal Government of Nigeria; and the growing campaigns for Biafran independence, staunchly championed by the IPOB-led Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, fuelled by a feeling of marginalisation and historical grievances against the President Muhammadu Buhari-led

Federal Government of Nigeria.

A number of public affairs commentators is of the view that unemployment and general poverty in Nigeria, are the major drivers of terror activities and violence in south-east (Duruiheoma, 2022); the ongoing carnages, according to some residents of south-east and particularly, the IPOB members, are a consequence of security failures in the region, created by what they described as 'mutual collusion' and state-sponsorship, between armed Fulani herdsmen and other ethnic nationalities in the region's security architecture, mainly the Nigerian army, especially, those of Fulani origin. Political leaders, especially governors in the region are equally guilty of negligence and lack of political will to do the needful. They talk glibly with false assurance of security, while in actual fact, do very little. For instance, the governors set-up *Ebube-Agu*, but left it to wither, soon after its establishment (*The Guardian Editorial*, April, 20th, 2022).

Similarly, the International Society for Civil Liberties and Rule of Law (Intersociety) accused the Nigerian security agencies- the Nigeria Police and the Nigerian Army, for being responsible for the rising rate of insecurity in south-east Nigeria; the Intersociety argued that militarisation and clampdown on the south-east region, between January and December, 2022, led to the killing of 700 civilians and arrest of over 1000 persons. The report indicated that, the Nigerian soldiers and police crack squads, outside the law and modern operational ethics and codes of security organizations, arrested about 1100 civilians during the periods; while not less than 220 persons, about 20% of the abducted persons got disappeared, without traces (see *Sahara Reporters*, January 7, 2023).

However, Egobiambu (2022) quoted Ebonyi State Governor, Dave Umahi as saying that insecurity in south-east Nigeria is politically-motivated, but not imported. The governor's statement came on the heels of rising insecurity in the region, when an Anambra lawmaker, Okechukwu Okoye became one of the latest casualties; implying that politicians from south-east could be responsible for sponsoring insecurity in the region, using their local people, for political or economic reasons. Dave Umahi could be right, a broadcast journalist, Adeniyi Kunnu at an interview on the *@ARISEtv programme, The Morning Show*, January 1, 2023, argued that the ravaging insecurity in the south-east Nigeria is aimed at promoting voter apathy in the region and systematically placing the region at a disadvantage in 2023 general elections.

Everyone, Everything is a Victim

Uzochukwu and Ugwuoke (2016) interrogated 'framing psycho-social and conflict elements of terrorism in Nigerian news media". The study adopted Content Analysis of two Nigerian newspapers, Guardian and This-Day and found that terrorism and framing of terrorists' activities in news media create more psycho-social effects like fear, anxiety, distrust, insecurity and behavioural problem for residents. This finding is further underscored by Duruiheoma (2022), when he opined that most rural dwellers in south-east Nigeria have fled their homes, while those living in city centres have stopped going to their various homes; those who go home hardly use their personal vehicles, for fear of being identified, abducted or killed by herdsmen or unknown gunmen. Apparently, security challenges in south-east Nigeria threaten the economic, psychological and social well-beings of residents, visitors and travellers in the region.

There are palpable sleepless nights, brain drains, distressing experiences cum psychological nightmares among residents in the region and indigenous people are compelled into mass exodus out of their various communities to other places of safety, where they, otherwise, become Internally

Displaced Persons (IDPs). Civil services, financial institutions, business and market places are shut, investors are deserting to nearby states, academic activities are disrupted and schools shut, as a result of the rising insecurity in south-east Nigeria, and especially due to Monday's sit-at-home directives and other sit-at-home protests, frequently declared in the region by IPOB and its breakaway wing, led by one Finland-based self-styled disciple of Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, known as Simon Ekpa.

In some places, churches are shut down for fear of attacks by unknown gunmen. Conducting burial activities of deceased family members and loved ones are now done in fear, as nobody knows when kidnappers and unknown gunmen could surface to wreck havoc. Moreover, most wealthy parents and families from the region, now, conduct traditional marriage ceremonies and give their daughters' hands in marriage, as well as, perform customary payment of bride price outside the region; whereas a good number of others who come home during festive periods (Christmas and Easter) from overseas, prefer to lodge at hotels in nearby cities, such as Asaba, Delta State and Lagos State, for fear of kidnappers, unknown gunmen and herdsmen attacks; thereby, suffering the economy of south-east Nigeria.

Traditional rulers, men, women, children and Christian religious leaders of southeast extraction, are all caught in the web of maiming, arson, abduction and senseless killings by armed criminals, suspected to be unknown gunmen and Fulani herdsmen, who are operating with impunity, without decisive military intervention by security operatives, in the zone. Some victims of kidnapping, in the region, are never released, even after payment huge sums of money as ransoms. Invariably, security operatives, particularly, policemen and military officers at checkpoints and other citizens are also victims of these incessant terrorist onslaughts, and currently, there seem to be a bleak security structure in the region.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

This study was anchored on Persuasion Theory.

a. **Persuasion Theory (PT)**

Persuasion Theory is a genre of attitude-change theory in Mass Communication. As a type of value/attitude-change theory, persuasion theory employs the technique of what Nsude (2022) termed 'comparative-feedback' to encourage attitudinal and behaviour change. Propounded by a Psychologist, Carl I. Hovland, in 1940s, the theory is concerned with using persuasive communications (messages) that are aimed at subtly changing the attitudes of receivers. In other words, persuasive messages are used to activate attitude change (negative or positive) that can modify values, thoughts, perceptions, behaviour of people, consumers, voters, and the general public, on matters of public importance (perhaps, based on the fact that security ought to be everybody's business), with a view to accepting change. Hence, Gordon (2022) explained:

The communication process in persuasion theory consists of a-three-phase model, namely: **Communication-Attitudes-Behaviour**. The key assumption underlying persuasion is that information is provided to influence receivers' behaviour. The psychological characteristics of an individual are the filters for a message. In this context, persuasive messages are able to stimulate changes in attitude that, in turn, modify behaviour of recipients.

This theory considered audiences to be passive recipients of messages, rather than active participants in the consumption of communications. Baran and Davis (2006, p. 153) outlined the strengths of Persuasion Theory as a form of attitude-change theory, thus:

I. Pays deep attention to process in which messages can and cannot have effects;

ii. Provides insight into influence of individual

differences and group affiliations in shaping media influence; and

iii. Attention to selective processes helps clarify how individuals process information.

However, among the weaknesses of this theory are:

a. Experimental manipulation of variables, overestimates their power and underestimate media;

b. Focus on information in media messages, not on more contemporary symbolic media; and

c. Uses attitude change as only measure of effects, ignoring reinforcement and subtler forms of media influence.

In a nutshell, persuasion philosophies, within the context of Behaviour Change Communication, could enhance the following:

I. Effective community profiling, advocacy, dialogue and dissuade the use of force or stick approach, between the state actors and the identified non-state actors in the region (e.g. the Myetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association and IPOB),

ii. Review of key insecurity issues, basis and handling of political agitations in southeast region, inform the people about the benefits or negative effects of certain behaviour, such as the frequent declaration of *sit-at-home* protests, that are considered harmful to the socio-economic life of the zone, and

iii. Encourage states' governors of the zone to show strong political will in protecting lives and property of residents of the zone, and challenge every party to test their own values, behaviour, as well as, rethink the extant methods of fighting insecurity in the region, against other methods which are supposedly socially and politically acceptable.

The justification of this theory; therefore, is that there is a significant need for value, attitude and behaviour change among south-east residents, leaders, stakeholders in security organizations in the region, the separatist movement (IPOB) and indeed, the Government of Nigeria, with respect to the structure and management of security situations in south-east Nigeria.

Re-Thinking Panaceas: The Behaviour Change/Development Communication Imperatives

Following the arrest and detention of Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, leader of the proscribed Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), on June 27, 2021, and the emergence of unknown gunmen and herdsmen terrorist activities in south-east Nigeria, there have been rising tensions in the region, with security situations deteriorating on daily basis.

To curb the growing menaces, the Federal government of Nigeria, in collaboration with the states' governors in the region, has continued to militarize and set up multiple security checkpoints along the major roads, in the zone. On 11 April, 2021, states' governors from the south-east of Nigeria established a security outfit called, *'EBUBE-AGU'*, as part of plans to checkmate the mounting turbulence in the region, stemming from an increase in criminal activities (see, Channels TV Report, 2021); but since inception, there has never been any serious commitment among the states' governors to fund and facilitate effective individual or joint operations of the outfit as a regional security organization; story remains the same, and it seems that there is no end to the security threats bedeviling the region. Developing stories across the region, mainly in Ebonyi and Imo States, indicate that the governors of the two states deploy Ebube-Agu against perceived political opponents and not to fight insecurity in their respective states; the states' governors in the zone only pay lip services, with respect to the protection of lives and property of residents (see also *The Guardian Editorial*, April, 20th, 2022).

Nonetheless, considering the fact that government's use of military forces to manage the rising insecurity in south-east Nigeria may have failed to produce positive results; coupled with allegations of security forces' collusion with armed herdsmen and kidnappers in the region; it is, therefore, necessary to rethink and review strategies; hence, the Behaviour Change/Development Communication imperatives.

According to the United Nations, cited in Ono, Chiaghana and Okunna (2020, p. 456), communication for development or behaviour change, in this context, stresses the need to support two-way communication systems that enable 'dialogue' and allow communities to speak out, express their aspirations and concerns and participate in the decisions that relate to their development. In addition, the UNICEF report (2008, p. 42) cited in Uzochukwu and Udeh (2019) opined:

As much as possible, communication and programme should be working together through the use community dialogue to assess the situation; use participatory rapid assessment techniques to draw out the community's own views; making sure that marginalized groups are participating; revitalize community structures which will share community views with higher authorities (e.g. advocacy meetings of local organizations); organize meetings to develop community action plans; involve community structures in implementing activities; and design and implement ways that the community can monitor their own activities (including inputs, outputs and outcomes). (p. 296)

The above descriptions of Behaviour Change/Development Communication simply entail that the Federal Government of Nigeria should address all issues regarding the perceived marginalization cum exclusion of the people of south-east Nigeria in the National Security Council formations and meetings, as well as, in other national political arrangements. Likewise, states' governors in the region, before agreeing to militarize the zone, should often discuss with their subjects- a *New Paradigm* of doing development communication, through town-hall meetings and other interpersonal means, to enable the people participate in the regional security management, speak out and express their concerns and aspirations about the security of the zone.

Revitalizing and involving community structures in implementing activities could mean setting up community or regional-based security organizations and policing systems, like community vigilante and Ebube-Agu, as well as, equipping and heavily funding these outfits, which would help checkmating the rising insecurity in the region. Okunna (2002, p. 295) outlined certain steps or strategies which change agents can adopt, while canvassing for positive social behaviour change in any choice community, including in an effort towards finding solutions to security quagmires in south-east zone, thus:

- ❖Start with pre-project research (community profiling);
- ❖Design relevant messages;
- ❖Carry out information campaign;
- ❖Market' the project through advocacy;
- ❖Elicit popular participation;
- ❖Achieve attitude and behaviour change.

By **pre-project research,** Okunna refers to a people-oriented investigation or comprehensive enquiry into the community where a project or social behaviour change is to be carried out. It involves profiling the community to discover certain basic facts or information about the community, community self-ascertained development needs (not needs imposed on the people by the change agent), prevailing cultural practices, system of government in place and significantly, the available, accessible and most preferred media of communication. Marketing a project or change programme through **advocacy**

means that the change agent (Federal Government of Nigeria and governors of south-east states) ought to meet the power-brokers, opinion leaders or those that matter in the community (south-east region), to convince them to accept a change programme (being part of the fight against insecurity in the zone), as well as, get the power-brokers to mobilize their people and supporters to accept change. On the other hand, eliciting popular participation behoves the change agent to engage in **social mobilization** campaign; in this way, the people of south-east are enlisted or recruited to be part of the National Security Council and heads of national security organizations (Army, Air-Force, Navy, Police, Immigration, Customs, Civil Defence, etc.) that operate in the region, to enable them get actively involved in the structure, management, and fight against insecurity in the region.

In line with Behaviour Change/Development Communication essentials, Ezeobi et al (2021) cited Dr. Chris Kwaja, Senior Lecturer and Researcher, Centre for Peace and Security Studies, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Adamawa State, at a 'Multi-Stakeholders' Consultative Forum on Peace and Security in Nigeria, titled, “Examining the Current Security Crisis: Attacks on State Security Institutions in the Southeast Region”, organized by the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), with support from the European Union, thus:

The way out was for the Nigerian state to reclaim its monopoly of the instruments of coercion and ensure its usage in a legitimate and accountable manner, 'national dialogue' is a key pathway for healing and rebuilding trust and national cohesion. De-militarize the public space as a condition for rebuilding trust with the military and empower the police for effective maintenance of law and order. Bridge the gap with the communities by providing for their security and welfare as a basis for making it difficult for them to be mobilized or recruited by violent extremist groups. Design and implement a robust programme on community policing or state police in ways that empowers the state and local government to effectively respond to early warning signs in a proactive manner.

Also, Ojewale and Onuoha (2022) posited that the states' government in south-east Nigeria and the Federal Government of Nigeria ought to change their approaches towards handling insecurity in south-east zone. According to them, the following Behaviour Change approaches suffice:

I. The use of force may lead to the arrest and killing of criminals and stop their logistics and enablers, but would not remove the underlying drivers of violence,

ii. A holistic approach that prioritises strategic dialogue for dousing tension is needed; such dialogue should involve the federal and state governments, IPOB representatives, traditional rulers, women's organisations, youth groups, security forces and civil society organisations. These critical stakeholders need to discuss possible solutions to state-specific insecurity and their links to the broader dynamics of violence in the region,

iii. The region's states' governments should work on a framework to articulate and pursue a robust development blueprint for the region. This should include, targeted empowerment programmes designed for unemployed youths, to minimise their vulnerability to recruitment by separatist and criminal groups.

iv. Measures for addressing the socio-economic drivers of insecurity should be prioritised by key actors, particularly the state governments and the private sector. The organised private sectors can support youth capacity building and skills acquisition, while states' government can develop and fund regional development plans. The Federal Government should support infrastructure development and promote policies to revive ailing industries.

CONCLUSION

South-east Nigeria is a microcosm of the global community, and like other climes, it cannot be totally immune from security threats. Apparently, security challenges in south-east Nigeria threaten the economic, psychological and social well-beings of residents, visitors and travellers in the region. There are brain drains, distressing experiences and psychological nightmares among residents in the region and indigenous people are forced out of their various communities to other places of safety, where they, otherwise, become Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Generally, social, political, academic and commercial activities are at low ebb in south-east Nigeria; investors are fleeing to the nearby states; thereby, prompting the economy of the region to slide.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Undoubtedly, the use of force in managing insecurity in south-east Nigeria may lead to the arrest and killing of criminals and stop their logistics and enablers, but this approach would not remove the underlying drivers of violence (Ojewale and Onuoha, 2022). Against this backdrop, this paper recommends:

1. There is need for behaviour change among residents of south-east, stakeholders in security organization and management, state and non-state actors, and indeed, the government, based on the axiom that 'security is everybody's business'; thus, there should be the adoption of Behaviour Change/Development Communication strategies (community-dialogue) by stakeholders in the fight against insecurity in Nigeria, and south-east in particular, with a view to proffering solutions to the labyrinth of security quandaries in the region. Every issue of marginalization and exclusion of south-east zone in the national political arrangements should be holistically addressed; the people of south-east should be enlisted or recruited to be part of the National Security Council and heads of national security organizations (Army, Air-Force, Navy, Police, Immigration, Customs, Civil Defence, etc.) that operate in the region, to enable them get actively involved in the structure, management, and fight against insecurity in the region,
3. States' governors and leaders of the region should eschew political grandstanding, eye and lip services towards the security of lives and property of the zone and ensure effective support and funding of community policing system (Ebube-Agu), in the region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge our families and especially our wives of inestimable value, as well as, the authors whose works are cited in this paper.

Conflict of Interest

All necessary permission was obtained to use data as sources are indicated in the article. We hereby declare that there are no conflicts of interest among the authors.

Authorship

Author, Udeh conceived the original idea and provided initial draft; author Ukwueze recommended the methods and design patterns; author Udeh acquired data and drafted the full article; thereafter, authors, Ukwueze and Obioha critically reviewed the article and certified it for publication.

REFERENCES

Achi, L. (2022). South-east's spiralling Insecurity: Whose script? https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/09/18/south-easts-spiralling-insecurity-whose-script/ . Accessed on 24th December, 2022.

Agbanu, V. N. (2014). *Propaganda & Public Opinion: A Discourse on Political Communication and Mind management.* Enugu: Rhyce Kerex Publishers.

Agbelusi, S. (2022, 6th June). Insecurity: A norm in Nigeria. Available online at https://www.thecable.ng/insecurity-a-norm-in-nigeria. Accessed on 19th December, 2022.

Baran, S. J., & Davis, K. D. (2006). *Mass Communication Theory; Foundations, Ferment and Future.* India: Thomson wards worth.

Channels TV Report (2021, 11 th April). Ebube-agu: South-east governors establish new outfit to tackle rising unrest. https://www.channelstv.com/2021/04/11/ebube-agu-south-east-governors-establish-new-outfit-to-tackle-rising-unrest/. Accessed on 27th December, 2022.

Duruiheoma, D. (2022, 20 September). Taming rising killing monster in southeast. *The Nation Newspaper Law Cover, September edition.* https://thenationonlineng.net/taming-rising-killing-monster-in-southeast/. Accessed on 19th December, 2022.

Ede, R. (2022, December 18). Again, herdsmen attack Enugu community, many feared killed. https://punchng.com/again-herdsmen-attack-enugu-community-many-feared-killed/. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Egobiambu, E. (2022, May 22nd). Insecurity in south-east politically-motivated, but not imported, says Umahi. https://www.channelstv.com/2022/05/22/insecurity-in-south-east-politically-motivated-but-not-imported-says-umahi/ . Accessed on 26 th December, 2022.

Egobiambu, E. (2023, February, 23rd). 2023 elections: Gunmen murdered labour party senatorial candidate in Enugu. https://www.channelstv.com/2023/02/23/gunmen-murder-labour-party-senatorial-candidate-in-enugu/ Accessed on 24th February, 2023.

Ezeobi, C., Isiguzo, C., Arinze, G., Eleke, D., Ugwu-Nwogo, E., Nworie, B., & Uneze, A. (2021). As insecurity tears across the south-east. https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2021/07/26/as-insecurity-tears-across-the-south-east/ . Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Ezeah, P. C., & Osayi, K. K. (2014). Terrorism and security challenges in Nigeria; Causes, consequences and prospects. *Social Science Research (SSR), 2* (2), 150-164.

Eze, J. (2022, May 6). Insecurity: Gunmen set vehicle, motorcycle ablaze in Ebonyi. https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/more-news/528047-insecurity-gunmen-set-vehicle-motorcycle-ablaze-in-ebonyi.html. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Terrorism Definitions. https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

GOV.UK report (2022). Terrorism- Nigeria travel advice - GOV. UK. https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/nigeria/terrorism. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Gordon, J. (2022). Persuasion theory- explained. *The Business-Professor.* https://thebusinessprofessor.com/en_US/communications-negotiations/persuasion-theory-explained . Accessed on 27th December, 2022.

Nwachukwu, O. (2021, June 27th). Insecurity: Govs, LG chairmen pocket over N375bn security votes annually, yet situation persists. https://businessday.ng/news/article/insecurity-gov-lg-chairmen-pocket-over-n375bn-security-vote-annually-yet-situation-persists/. Accessed on 19thDecember, 2022.

Nsude, I. (2022). Artificial Intelligence (AI), the media and security challenges in Nigeria. Communication, Technologies Et Développement [Online], 11/2022. URL: http://journals.openedition.org/ctd/6788; DOI: https://doi.org/10.4000/ctd.6788. ISSN: 2491-1437.

Obianeri, I. (2022, November 13). Gunmen attack Anambra military checkpoint, five killed. https://punchng.com/gunmen-attack-anambra-military-checkpoint-five-killed/. Accessed on 24thDecember, 2022.

Ojewale, O., &Onuoha, F. (2022, 3rd May). Violence in Nigeria's south-east demands a holistic response: Deterioration of security in the zone has various implications for socio-economic development. https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/527413-violence-in-nigerias-south-east-demands-a-holistic-response.html. Accessed on 19th December, 2022.

Ono, G., Chiaghana, C., & Okunna, C. S. (2020, p. 456). Development communication: Concepts and strategies. In In C. S. Okunna (Ed.), *Communication and Media Studies: Multiple Perspectives* (pp. 443-465). Enugu: New Generation Books.

Oko, S. (2022, July 8). Herdsmen still kidnapping our people like fowls, Abia communities cry out. https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/07/herdsmen-still-kidnapping-our-people-like-fowls-abia-communities-cry-out/ Accessed on 26 th December, 2022.

Punch Newspaper (October 14, 2022). Gunmen invade Ebonyi community, kidnap many, injure others. https://punchng.com/gunmen-invade-ebonyi-community-kidnap-many-injure-others/. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Sahara Reporters (2022, December 24). Terrorists again attack southern Kaduna community, 24 hours after residents conducted mass burial. https://saharareporters.com/2022/12/24/terrorists-again-attack-southern-kaduna-community-24-hours-after-residents-conducted. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Sahara Reporters (2022, December 24). How Nigerian army masterminded Eha-Amufu community killings in Enugu State, opened gates for herdsmen – IPOB alleges https://saharareporters.com/2022/12/24/how-nigerian-army-masterminded-eha-amufu-community-killings-enugu-state-opened-gates. Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Sahara Reporters (2023, January 7,). South-east worst hit in 2022 as Nigerian army, police killed over 700 civilians, arrested 1000 suspects, burnt down over 600 private residences- Intersociety. https://south-east-worst-hit-2022-nigerian-army-police-killed-over-700-civilians-arrested-1000. Accessed on 11 January, 2023.

The Morning Show, *@ARISEtv programme,* January 1, 2023. https://twitter.com/ARISEtv/status/1609632920469180419?t=1Ys_Y9DhD-SIHsg9R1ouhMg&s=08. Accessed on January 2nd, 2023.

The Guardian Newspaper Editorial (2022, 20th April). Spectre of insecurity in South East. https://guardian.ng/opinion/spectre-of-insecurity-in-south-east/. Accessed on 19th December, 2022.

The Sun Newspaper Report (23rd December, 2022).

Enugu: 1000 people killed in Eha-Amufu community since 2021- Villagers. https://www.sunnewsonline.com/enugu-1000-people-killed-in-eha-amufu-community-since-2021-villagers/ Accessed on 26th December, 2022.

Ugwu, C. (2022, April 7). Many feared killed as gunmen attack Soludo's local council secretariat. https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/ssouth-east/522521-many feared-killed-as-gunmen-attack-soludos-local-council-secretariat.html. Accessed on 24th December, 2022.

Uzochukwu, C. E., & Udeh, K. N. (2019). Indigenous communication approach for rural development purposes: a review of Willie Obiano's 'community-choose-your-project initiative' in Anambra State. In C. U. Nwokeafor (Ed.), *Development Communication & Leadership in Africa.* ISBN: 978-0-578-492704 (pp. 288 - 301). USA: Uchenna Academic Publications, Bowie.

Uzochukwu, C. E., & Ugwuoke, N. C. (2016). Framing psycho-social and conflict elements of terrorism in Nigerian news media. In J. O. Ezeokana, I. V. Dunu, & C. E. Nwafor (Eds.), *New Media and Capacity Building in Developing Economies*. Awka, Anabra State: Fab Anieh Nig. Ltd. Pp. 138-151.

Van-Manen, M., & Adams, C. A. (2010). Phenomenology. *International Encyclopaedia of Education, (3rd ed.)*. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/phenomenology.

SOUTH-EAST NIGERIA'S ECONOMY AND SIT-AT-HOME ORDER

Uzoma Felicia Ifeyinwa

Department of Business Administration and Management, Imo State Polytechnic, Omuma

ifyuzom@yahoo.com **08137137976**

Abstract

For about two years now, the South-East region of Nigeria has been observing sit-at-home every Monday, imposed by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) to force the Federal government of Nigeria to release their leader Mazi Nnamdi Kanu who was arrested and has been detained for championing the agitation for Biafra Nation. This study examined the effect of this compulsory Monday sit-at-home on the economy of the South-East. Survey research design was adopted for the study, with a sample size of 871 and questionnaire was the only instrument used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using Pearson correlation, at 5% level of significant. The study revealed that sit-at-home order has affected the economy of the South-East drastically. The study recommended that, the key stakeholders from this region (governors, traditional ruler, religious leaders and other prominent citizens) should diplomatically and politically dialogue with Federal Government for the release of the IPOB leader. The Federal Government on its part should make effort to adopt all-inclusive governance to pacify the agitation of the people from this region.

Keyword: *Economy, Sit-at-home order, South-East, IPOB*

Introduction

The Indigenous Peoples of Biafra (IPOB) introduced a sit-at-home order in August 2021 as a means of putting pressure on the Nigerian government to release its leader, Mr. Nnamdi Kanu, who is standing trial for alleged treasonable felony and terrorism. Since then, Mondays have become public holidays in the south-eastern states of Nigeria (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo and Enugu). Apart from Mondays, IPOB also declared any day Mr. Kanu appears in court as sit-at-home day. Initially, citizens obeyed the sit-at-home order in solidarity with the cause. However, the pains and deprivation that came with it and the sheer economic cost on businesses and the livelihoods of individuals and households over a long period of time have rendered it insufferable (Aligwekwe 2022). Besides, citizens, residents and businesses in the states have endured the resulting pain and hardships without any assurance that their sacrifices have had or will have any impact on the Federal Government, began to resist this order. As citizens began to resist IPOB's order, enforcers, often referred to as unknown gunmen, started killing people, maiming others, and destroying properties in the bid to enforce compliance. These have rendered the South-East one of the most unsafe and insecure regions in Nigeria. Besides, law enforcement agents are being killed regularly and government properties burnt. Public examinations have been disrupted, with adverse effects on the education sector.

Gunmen have attacked traders and commuters who flout the order across the region. They have killed scores of people and set goods being sold or transported ablaze. Many Igbos visiting home have been murdered in cold blood. Hotels, restaurants and related businesses have been invaded, looted and shut down. The group has held the entire region to ransom, with the governors apparently helpless.

Hypothesis

Ho1: Sit-at-home order does not have significant relationship with the economy of the South-East

Ho2: Sit-at-home order does not have significant relationship with social activities in the South-East

Ho3: There is no significant relationship between insecurity and sit-at-home order in the South-East